Semi-Weekly Founded 1908

Weekly Founded, 1844





Wayne County Organ REPUBLIC PARTY

66th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1909.

NO. 96

BREAK WITH NIGARAGUA

Knox Sends Passport to Zelaya's Minister.

U. S. MARINES LAND

Administration Resents Killing of Americans.

TREATY FLAGRANTLY VIOLATED

Washington, Dec. 2.-Resenting the barbarous and despotic acts of President Zelaya, culminating in the execution of the two Americans, Leonard Groce and Leroy Cannon, the United States government has severed all diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

This action, taken by Secretary Knox with the full sanction and authority of President Taft, brings the crisis as near to the status of war as executive action can bring it without a definite declaration by both houses of congress, which convene next Mon-

Secretary Knox sent to Felipe Rodriguez, charge d'affaires of the Nicaraguan legation, his passports, together with a letter scathingly denouncing President Zelaya and expressing the determination of this government to hold him, the chief executive of another nation, personally responsible as a common criminal for the torture and execution of Groce and Cannon.

Secretary Knox virtually announces the recognition of the revolutionary party as the real government of Nica-

Henry Caldera, American consul at Managua, has been recalled, and the United States has landed 250 marines



JOSE SANTOS ZELAYA.

[President of Nicaragua.] to protect American citizens. American warships are in Nicaraguan waters ready for action.

In his letter to Senor Rodriguez, Secretary Knox said:

"It is notorious that President Ze laya has almost continuously kept Central America in tension or turmoil: that he has repeatedly and flagrantly violated the provisions of the conventions and by a baleful influence upon Honduras, whose neutrality the conventions were to assure, has sought to discredit these sacred international obligations to the great detriment of Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala, whose governments meanwhile appear to have been able patiently to strive for the loyal support of the engagement so solemnly undertaken at Wash ington in 1907 under the auspices of

the United States and Mexico. "It is equally a matter of common knowledge that under the regime of President Zelaya republican institutions have ceased in Nicaragua to exist except in name, that public opinion and the press have been throttled and that prison has been the reward of

any tendency to real patriotism. "My consideration for you personally impels me to abstain from unnecessary discussion of the painful details of a regime which unfortunately has been a blot upon the history of Nicaragua and a discouragement to a group of republics whose aspirations need only the opportunity of free and honest gov-

"In view of the interests of the United States and of its relation to the Washington conventions, an appeal been made to this government by a

publics. There is now added the appeal through the revolution of a great body of the Nicaraguan people.

"Two Americans, who, this govern-ment is now convinced, were officers connected with the revolutionary forces and therefore entitled to be dealt with according to the enlightened practice of civilized nations, have been killed by direct order of President Zelaya. Their execution is said to have been preceded by barbarous cruelties. "The consulate at Managua is now

officially reported to have been menaced. There is thus a sinister culmination of an administration, also characterized by a cruelty to its own citizens, which has until the recent outrage found vent in the case of this country in succession of petty annoyances and indignities which many months ago made it impossible to ask an American minister longer to reside at Managua.

"From every point of view it has evidently become difficult for the United States further to delay more active response to the appeals so long made to its duty to its citizens, to its dignity, to Central America and to civilization.

"The government of the United States is convinced that the revolution represents the ideals and the will of a majority of the Nicaraguan people more faithfully than does the government of President Zelaya and that its peaceable control is well nigh as extensive as that hitherto so sternly attempted by the government at Mana-

"There is now added the fact, as reported from more than one quarter, that there are already indications of a rising in the western provinces in favor of a presidential candidate intimately associated with the old regime. In this it is easy to see new elements tending toward a condition of anarchy which leaves at a given time no definite responsible source to which the government of the United States could look for reparation for the killing of Messrs, Cannon and Groce or indeed for the protection which must be assured American citizens and American interests in Nicaragua.

"In these circumstances the presi dent no longer feels for the government of President Zelaya that respect and confidence which would enable it hereafter to maintain with it regular diplomatic relations, implying the will and the ability to respect and assure what is due from one state to another

"The government of Nicaragua which you have hitherto represented. is hereby notified, as will be also the leaders of the revolution, that the gov ernment of the United States will hold strictly accountable for the protection of American life and property the factions de facti in control of the eastern nation, as it was thought possible and western portions of the republic of Nicaragua

"As for the reparation found due, after careful consideration, for the killing of Messrs. Groce and Cannon, would be loath to impose upon the innocent people of Nicaragua a too heavy burden of explating the acts of a regime forced upon them or to exact from a succeeding government, if it have quite different policies, the imposition of such a burden.

"Into the question of ultimate reparation there must enter the question of the existence at Managua of a gov ernment capable of responding to de mands. There must enter also the question how far it is possible to reach those actually responsible and those who perpetrated the tortures reported to have preceded the executions, and the question whether the government be one entirely dissociated from the present intolerable conditions and worthy to be trusted to make impossi ble a recurrence of such acts, in which case the president as a friend of your country, as he is also of the other republics of Central America, might be disposed to have indemnity confined to what was reasonably due to the relatives of the deceased and punitive only in so far as the punishmen might fall where really due.

"In pursuance of this policy the gov ernment of the United States will tem porarily withhold its demand for rep aration, in the meanwhile taking such steps as it deems wise and proper to protect American interests."

"To insure the future protection of legitimate American interests in consideration of the interests of the ma jority of the Central American republies and in the hope of making more effective the friendly offices exerted under the Washington conventions the government of the United States re serves for further consideration at the proper time the question of stipulating also that the constitutional government of Nicaragua obligate itself by convention for the benefit of all the governments concerned as a guarantee for its future loyal support of the Washington conventions and their

peaceful and progressive aims. "From the foregoing it will be apparent to you that your office of charge d'affaires is at an end. I have the honor to inclose your passport for use in case you desire to leave this coun

Weather Probabilities. Fair; warmer; light to moderate north to east winds.

Police Say Mrs. Snead Ended Her Own Life.

ALL DEPENDS ON NOTE FOUND.

In It the Young Woman Said She Would Commit Suicide, and the Handwriting Appears to Be Hers.

East Orange, N. J., Dec. 2.-After a thorough investigation into the mysterious death of Mrs. Ocey W. M. Snead, whose dead body was found in a bathtub in a house here, where she resided with her aunt, Miss Virginia Wardlaw, Detective George O'Neill of the East Orange police declared that the woman had taken her own life and that Miss Wardlaw is unjustly held in prison on the charge of murder. Chief of Police Dell agrees with O'Neill in this conclusion.

The note found near the body of Mrs. Snead, pinned to a dress, has hitherto been regarded as a forgery by those who joined in the belief that the young woman was murdered. The note ran as follows:

Last year my little daughter died. Other near and dear ones have gone before. I want to join them in heaven. I have been prostrated with illness a long time. When you read this I will have committed suicide. Do not grieve for me. Rejoice with me that death brings a blessed relief from pain and suffering greater than I can bear.

OCEY W. M. SNEAD.

Detective O'Nelll found that Mrs. Snead's husband worked as a stock man in the lumber yards of John R. Corbin in New York in January last and that Mrs. Snead often made up her husband's accounts.

The writing in the books of the Corbin company, Detective O'Neill said, coincides with the writing of the note commit suicide.

County Physician McKenzie and Deputy County Physician Simmons of Essex county developed the fact that the proper officers. Mrs. Snead's lungs were filled with water, indicating death from drowning. The stomach is said to have shown no symptoms of irritation, but the contents were removed for examitraces of poison might be found.

Locked up in the Essex county fail as the murderer of her niece, Miss Wardlaw, the fifty-seven-year-old spinster, refused to say a word when told the government of the United States that an infant's skull and bunches of bair, different in color, had been found in the kitchen stove of apartments sh formerly occupied at 1593 East Fortyeight street, Brooklyn.

There were two bunches of hair, one of a reddish hue and the other blond in color, and their discovery led the detectives to believe that two children might have been done away with.

What looked like blood stains were found on the parlor floor. They led up the stairs to the second floor and along the hall to the bathroom. There the trail stopped.

The detectives have satisfied themselves that Mrs. Snead's husband died last August and that her three-monthold baby is now in St. Christopher's hospital, Brooklyn.

The three elderly women who lived with young Mrs. Snead in a house in the Flatlands district of Brooklyn seemed to exercise a strange spell over her. They are Mrs. Martha Wardlaw, about eighty-three years old; Miss Virginia Wardlaw, fifty-seven years old and daughter of Martha, and Mrs. Mary Snead, daughter of Martha sister of Virginia and mother-in-law of the dead girl. They are all from Christiansburg, Va., where Fletcher Snead and Virginia Ocey Martin were married three years ago.

The old women and Ocey, the girl, lived in the town of Christiansburg, near Roanoke, until a couple of years There during the winter they conducted the Montgomery Female college. During the summer this was a boarding house or hotel. Mrs. Martin, Ocey's mother, taught in the school, having been a teacher in New

York a good many years ago.

Besides this place the Wardlaws owned other property. Ocey owned about \$16,000 worth of real estate in Virginia and Ohio.

In February, 1906, there was considerable mystery about the death of John Snead, a brother of Fletcher, the missing husband of Ocey. He was found in a small outbuilding near the school in Christiansburg burned to a crisp. He had been married, but was not living with his wife. His relatives-the same who have been with Ocey lately-attempted to collect his

Miss Virginia Wardlaw, the present prisoner, and Mrs. Martin demanded the money of the Mutual Life Assurance company. One policy held by this concern was for \$1,000 only six months old. Payme

was refused because the company decided that John Snead was a suicide and the policy had an antisuicide

In addition, the young man had a \$2,500 insurance policy with a Hartford (Conn.) company. In April, 1906, Mrs. Martin, Miss Wardlaw and Mrs. Snead went to New York to collect the money, but the insurance company refused to give it to them, as the policy was assigned to his estate, and he had a wife living.

Mrs. Ocey Snead's life was insured for \$17,000, and on this policy Miss Wardlaw had borrowed \$4,000.

PREVENTORIUM WAR GOES ON

Superintendent of Lakewood Institution Held For Grand Jury. Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 2 .- Dr. Sherburn Wheelwright, superintendent of

the preventorium at the old Grover Cleveland cottage, was given a hearing here and held in \$2,500 ball for the grand jury.

Wheelwright was arrested on a charge of violation of the statute which prohibits the bringing of dependent children of unsound body or mind into this state and requires the depositing of a bond of \$1,000 with the state commissioner of charities for each child.

Tremendous local interest caused the authorities to secure the Lyric theater, which seats over 400 persons, for the hearing, and it was filled with the townspeople who are taking the keenest interest in this fight against the establishment of the preventorium in

Justice John J. Cowan was the presiding justice, and there was a formidable array of counsel on both sides, as this is generally conceded to be the first and opening gun in a struggle which will be carried if necessary to the highest courts to save this famed resort from the preventorium.

Marcus Marks of New York, president of the preventorium, was called to the stand and denied that the trustees brought dependent children into the state. Neither Marks nor his counsel would state whether or not they possessed the necessary permit to bring children into the state, and the sworn statement of L. R. Fort, the governor's secretary, was necessary on the witshe left saying that she intended to ness stand to establish the fact that the New York philanthropists have been conducting the institution from its inception without authorization by

Justice Cowan decided to hold Wheelwright for the action of the grand jury, which sits Dec. 14 at Toms River.

PREACHER BURNED AT STAKE

Georgia Lynching Mob Inflicts Horrible Torture on Negro.

Hawkinsville, Ga., Dec. 2. - Rev. John Howard, a negro preacher, was burned at the stake by a mob near here because he shot and mortally wounded W. D. Booth, one of the enithiest men in this section.

The negro had some business transaction with Booth, and they were discussing the matter when the negro shot Booth twice.

Howard fied, but was pursued by parties in automobiles. After a chase of three hours he was captured, and

the cry of "Lynch him!" was raised. There were about 300 white men in the posse, and they voted unanimously to burn the preacher.

Howard was taken to the scene of the crime, bound to a stake, and fagots were piled about him. All this time the negro was praying to the Lord to save him and singing hymns. Even when the fagots were fired the negro continued to sing and pray, but when the flames began to scorch him he called down horrible curses on the men who were torturing him.

The negro's agony became so fright ful that more merciful members of the mob ended his misery by a volley of bullets. The fire was kept going antil the negro's body was consumed.

EXONERATES BALLINGER.

Attorney General Gives Him a Clean Bill After Thorough Investigation.

Washington, Dec. 2.-Attorney General Wickersham has made an exhaus tive report after a thorough investigation of the administration of Richard A. Ballinger, both as land commissioner and as secretary of the interior.

The report, which is now in the hands of President Taft, completely exonerates Mr. Ballinger of any act, either in office or during the brief time he was a private citizen after leaving the land office and before he returned to Washington as secretary of the interior.

The effect of the attorney general's report, in the opinion of men in the official circle here, who have been watching the controversy, is to put the whole matter up to Gifford Pinchot, chief forester.

Undoubtedly the president would like to have the whole matter end with this report and be allowed to avail himself of the services of both Ballinger and Pinchot in his administration. But persons who know Mr. Pinchot and the agencies that are working with him in the conservation policy believe that he will not quietly submit to the solution of the question reached y the attorney general.

YERKES DECISION BIG FIGH BIDS.

Oust Executor.

COURT IGNORES HER CHARGES. MOSTLY FOR MOVING PICTURES

Counsel For Traction Magnate's Wife Says She Will Carry the Contest to United States Supreme Court.

New York, Dec. 2 .- Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes lost her fight to prevent Louis S. Owsley, who was named as administrator of the Yerkes estate, from taking ancillary letters which would permit him to take charge of the \$8,000,-000 estate here when Surrogate Thomas granted Mr. Owsley's application for the ancillary letters.

Mrs. Yerkes resisted the application not only as the widow of the testator, but as a creditor, claiming that there had been improper procedure and that Mr. Owsley was not a proper person anyhow. She was defeated in Chicago, where the will was probated, an injunction restraining Mr. Owsley from taking possession of the



MRS. CHARLES T. YERKES.

estate was recently dissolved there,

although the widow has an appeal

pending. It was largely on the ground that the Chicago court had issued the letters of administration that Surrogate granted the application for ancillary letters. The surrogate said in his opinion that the administrator is entitled as of right to ancillary let ters here, the law being mandatory on that point. He disagreed with counsel for Mrs. Yerkes that the word "may in the code made it discretionary and not mandatory to issue the ancillary letters upon application.

Surrogate Thomas says that the question of the competency of the administrator rests with the Chicago court which granted the principal letters, and since that court is satisfied with Mr. Owsley he is entitled to the assistance of the New York laws in taking possession of the estate. This relieves him of trying all the issues raised in the case, he said.

The surrogate says it is his duty to require a sufficient bond to protect all creditors and names \$2,200,000 as the amount required of Mr. Owsley.

James Russell Soley, counsel for Mrs. Yerkes, said that she would at once appeal the case to the appellate division of the supreme court and that if necessary the case will go to the United States supreme court, so that there is no likelihood that the administration of the Yerkes estate will begin at

JAIL FOR 116 SUFFRAGETTES.

British Court Rules That Right of Pe tition Isn't Right to Riot.

London, Dec. 2.—The appellate cour has dismissed the appeal of Miss Christobel Pankhurst and the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield against their conviction by a magistrate in the Bow street police court. These two women and 114 other suffragettes were arrested for the raid on the house of commons when they attempted to present a petition to Premier Asquith.

The two leaders were fined \$25 each with the alternative of going to jail for a month. The magistrate suspended the operation of the sentence, how ever, pending an appeal to the higher court on the constitutional question of whether the suffragettes had the right to petition the premier under an act of Charles II.

This was the question which is now decided against the two women. The cases against the other suffragettes were adjourned pending a decision on the appeal of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Haverfield

Widow Fails In Fight to Jeffries-Johnson Bout May Bring In \$500,000.

Purse of \$101,000 and Two-thirds Picture Money For Contest In Utah, Nevada or California Offered.

New York, Dec. 2.-Judging from the bids offered for the Jeffries-Johnson fight, the pugllists may battle for a purse and picture privileges netting more than \$500,000. Bids were opened at a Hoboken hotel, but the fighters and their representatives asked for twenty-four hours to consider the va-

rious offers. Five bids were received by Stakeholder Bob Murphy. They came from T. J. M Carey of Los Angeles, Edward y of San Francisco, Hugh D. McIntosh of Sydney, 'a; Jack of San Gleason and J. W. Francisco, coupled, x Rickard

of Ely, Nev., and Jack

Rickard, who pulled off the fortytwo round Gans-Nelson fight at Goldfield, when asked for his bid handed over \$15,000 in cash and a certified check for \$5,000, \$20,000 in all, as a guarantee of good faith. Rickard and Gleason stated in writing that they were ready to pull off the fight on July 4, 1910, in Utah, Nevada or California for a purse of \$101,000 and all the moving picture money, provided Jeffries and Johnson would agree to pay them 33 1-3 per cent of the profits of

said pictures. The Gleason-Coffroth bid contained three separate propositions and was accompanied by a \$5,000 draft. The first proposition was the flat offer of \$125,000 for the fight, all "privileges" to be retained by Gleason and Coff-

The second proposition was an offer of a \$75,000 purse and 60 2-3 per cent of the moving picture privileges, while the third was an offer of 80 per cent of the gross receipts and 66 2-3 per

cent of the pictures.
T. J. McCarey of the Pacific Athletic club, Los Angeles, filed a bid containing two offers. The first was an offer of 100 per cent of the gross gate receipts and 50 per cent of the moving picture privileges, while the second was an offer of a \$110,000 purse and 50 per cent of the pictures.

Ed Graney's offer in behalf of the Tuxedo club of San Francisco made three propositions-first, 80 per cent of the gross receipts, with a guarantee of \$75,000 and the entire picture privilege to go to the pugilists; second, 86 per cent of the gross receipts, with a \$70,000 guarantee, and \$20,000 for onethird of the pictures; third, 90 per cent of the gross receipts and entire picture privileges, with no guarantee. In this offer it was also stated that the club would have an open pavilion, 25,000 seating capacity, located in or within five miles of San Francisco.

Hugh D. McIntosh's offer, sent by cable from Sydney, N. S. W., was for the whole of the gross gate receipts for a fight in Australia, with picture rights reserved to McIntosh.

According to the articles of agree ment, the fight must take place not later than July 15, 1910 TORACCO POOL RECEIVERS

Burley Society Affairs Turned Over to

Court Pending Appeal. Lexington, Kv., Nov. 30.-After a

conference of several hours held here the officials and attorneys of the Burley Tobacco society turned over to Rufus Lisley and Lee S. Baldwin, recently appointed receivers of the society by Judge James M. Benton, \$311,-000 and all other property of the society accruing from the 1906 and 1907

The decision of Judge Benton in placing the society in the hands of a receiver has been appealed, but the receivers will manage the affairs of the society until the appellate court has decided the case.

DR. COOK AT MULDOON'S.

Polar Explorer Is Taking Rest Cure at Sanitarium.

White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 2. - Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the polar explorer and mountain climber, who has been missing since last Saturday, when he announced that he was about to sail for Europe on the Caronia, is at William Muldoon's sanitarium, near here, taking the rest cure.

Dr. Cook came to the sanitarium all worn out by the nervous strain due to his arduous work in preparing his 30,-000 word report of his polar trip for the University of Copenhagen. He is subjecting himself to a severe regime and taking daily horseback rides in the private estate attached to the sant-